

# Integrity Matters



providing information on regulatory matters to the general public and Ontario Racing Commission clients

Summer 2004

## ORC Key Initiatives for 2004-2005

**Focus on communication initiatives, stakeholder consultation and improved industry standards**

Each year the ORC conducts a business planning process which includes an analysis of achievements and the development of goals for the coming year.

Priorities for 2004-05 include:

- exploring new Human Drug Testing methodology
- facility improvements to ORC field offices
- development of province-wide quarantine policies, procedures, and protocol
- reviewing ORC consultation processes and industry input on the development of new rules
- creation of the ORC website
- improving communication with the wagering public, through initiatives such as consumer surveys

ORC Information Technology initiatives will include completing the Ratings system for the Thoroughbred Division and initiating the process of moving the Standardbred licensing system onto the Commission Racing Information System. The ORC will also be investigating new technology to update the photo ID licence currently in use.

The ORC also intends to continue its focus on the health and the welfare of the horses in two key areas: EPO testing (see page 2), and the Death Registry (see page 3).

Track maintenance is another important priority identified in the 2004-2005 Business Plan. Standards for track maintenance will be put in place and staff trained.

Internal efficiencies will also be examined. Priorities will include a review of due diligence and other operational procedures, and internal audits will be conducted as recommended through a risk assessment process.

Finally, the ORC will continue to participate in several initiatives which benefit the industry and its stakeholders. These will include:

- development of an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program
- new education and consultation initiatives - including industry forums
- continued participation in the five year Economic Impact Study
- monitoring performance benchmarks

### DID YOU KNOW?

37,000 Ontarians are employed full-time in the racing and breeding industries. 25,000 more are involved part-time or on an unpaid basis.

## Heat exhaustion and the horse

*Summer is here, and with the hot, humid weather comes the risk of heat exhaustion and heat stroke.*



Steve Landry photo

### Do you know the symptoms?

#### What is heat exhaustion or heat stroke?

Heat exhaustion, or heat stroke, is a severe and potentially fatal illness associated with a marked increase in body temperature, usually as a result of intense exercise in hot, humid weather.

#### What causes it?

- Horses generate a great deal of heat in their muscles during a race (or training exercise).
- Sweating is the horse's way of dissipating body heat. However, at high environmental temperatures, particularly when relative humidity is also high (humidex readings over 33-34 C), heat loss is slowed and body temperatures rise very quickly, a trend which may continue to increase after exercise.

- Post-race "cool out" in a poorly ventilated area or in full sun may contribute to the increase in body temperature.
- Dehydration compounds the problem. Horses on diuretics may be at higher risk.

#### How do I recognize heat exhaustion?

- The horse may appear weak and disoriented with a staggering gait.
- Breathing will be shallow and very rapid, possibly with open mouth.
- Rectal temperature will be very high (over 40.5 C).
- Possible muscle tremors and spasms may occur.
- In severe cases, the horse may collapse and can appear to be having a seizure.
- Signs may develop soon after pulling up from a training run or race, or during the cool-out period.

#### How do I treat it?

- Emergency cooling is required. Cool water should be liberally applied to the whole body (by use of a hose or by bucket).
- Apply water and scrape it off with a sweat scraper on a continual basis for effective cooling. This is easiest when you have two groomers attending each horse.
- Move the horse out of the sun, to an area with good ventilation (find a breeze or electric fan).
- Apply ice packs to the head and neck.
- Continue cooling measures until rectal temperature falls below 39.5 degrees C.
- Once you've implemented emergency cooling measures, seek the advice of your veterinarian.

### Heat exhaustion poster campaign approved by ORC

By early summer a new poster will be appearing in the paddocks, race offices and test barns of racetracks across the province. As an education initiative on the effects of hot weather and the racehorse, the poster campaign is part of a larger program to educate horsemen and patrons alike on the causes and treatment of heat exhaustion, sometimes also referred to as heat stroke.

Championed by Dr. Bruce Duncan, Supervisor of Official Standardbred Veterinarians, the information was developed with input from the Supervisor of Racing, representatives of OHHA and HBPA, Standardbred Official Veterinarian (WEG) John McCall, Thoroughbred Commission Veterinarian Greg Taylor and Ray Gear from the University of Guelph, who is an authority on heat exhaustion in horses.

Other communication channels will include industry newsletters and race program advertising.



Ontario  
Racing  
Commission  
20 Dundas Street W.  
9th Floor  
Toronto, ON M5G 2C2

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## From the Chair

This is my first article for *Integrity Matters* and I welcome the opportunity it brings.

The role of Chair has developed over that past year as each successive Chair has brought to the position their own personality and priorities for the direction of the Commission. My predecessor provided over numerous changes, not just to the Rules of Racing, but to the legislative framework. The new legislation brought the Commission's mandate more in line with that of other Ontario regulators while maintaining the very special characteristics appropriate for the racing industry. It set forth what had been evolving: a clear demarcation of the powers and responsibilities of the Executive Director and those of the Chair.

As Chair, I am responsible for the governing board of the Commission and for establishing the panels that make the decisions in the Commission hearings. There are distinct differences between any role in industry regulation, and that of the Executive Director. Licensees need to recognize the separation between the Administration, headed by the Executive Director, and the Commission panels which hear appeals – a separation which ensures that the impartiality and independence of the panel hearing the appeal are protected, for the benefit of the industry, the licensee appealing before the panel, and the public at large.

The new legislation sets out clearly that the Commission's regulatory jurisdiction is to be exercised in the public interest, and that it is accountable to three bodies: to the courts on judicial review for its statutory decisions, to the Provincial Auditor for the proper accounting for the funds the Commission receives, and to the Legislature, through the Minister of Commercial and Business Services (where an annual report of



the Commission's activities is filed).

The benefits the industry receives from this regulatory system flow to it by virtue of the increased confidence of Ontarians in a well-regulated industry. After all, the purpose of regulation is first to protect the public – both the wagering public and the broader society – and through that regulatory structure, to assist in industry development. The end result is that people can buy and race quality horses, and everyone can compete on a level playing field at world-class racetracks.

I'd like to extend to John Major my congratulations on his appointment to the Alcohol and Gaming Commission. His leadership as the Executive Director has been instrumental in ensuring that this Commission is regarded as a leader among regulatory commissions in the North American horseracing industry. The Commission members and I are committed to ensuring that that reputation endures and is enhanced in the future.

*Lynda Tanaka*

Lynda Tanaka

## New faces at the ORC

After 20 years of service with the O.P.F., Rob McKinney joins the ORC as Director of Investigations. Rob has worked in the O.P.F. Criminal Investigations Bureau as well as in the Illegal Gambling Unit, as team leader of a multi-jurisdictional investigative team focusing on illegal gambling in the greater Toronto area. McKinney had previously been seconded to the ORC in 2000 to form the ORC Investigative Unit. In 2002, Rob transferred back to the Illegal Gambling Unit and became Acting Unit Commander. In returning to the ORC as the civilian head of the Investigations Unit, Rob will oversee and coordinate all investigative and due diligence matters for the ORC.

Paul MacDonald has filled the newly created position of Facilities Officer. After 15 years working in a similar position for the Ministry of Consumer and Business Services, Paul will be working to ensure that ORC staff have the proper facilities and resources available to them.

Tim Saell joins the ORC as Legal Counsel. Previously serving as counsel for the Real Estate Council of Ontario, Tim's background is in administrative and regulatory law including practice before licensing tribunals in different industries. Tim will be handling most of the litigation work of the Commission.

In the Information Technology department, Alex Rappen takes over as Information Systems Coordinator overseeing the operation of ORC servers and the development of the ORC web based applications in place to support staff. Alex will also be playing an integral role in the development of the ORC website. Krysta Logezzo takes over as Technical Assistant and is responsible for smooth implementation and operation of technology in the field and at Head Office. She also works closely with the government IT support group and manages the day to day technology challenges faced by the staff.

## EPO results from first six months

The ORC initiative to require testing for EPO antibodies appears to be working well. Of over 16,250 tests conducted, only six horses have tested positive for EPO.

Through a competitive bidding process, Vita-Tech was selected as the laboratory to manage and conduct the new program. Testing for erythropoietin (commonly known as EPO) and darbepoetin (DAR) began in the early fall of 2003. EPO/DAR triggers the horse's body to produce more red blood cells and is thought to improve performance by increasing the blood's oxygen carrying capacity. Any horse entered to race in Ontario may be selected to be tested. Additionally, all claimed horses are tested. If the antibodies are detected, the Judges/Stewards may reverse the claim.

In Ontario, 16,250 horses were tested from November 1, 2003 to April 30, 2004. Of the total number tested, 15,854 were Standardbreds and 396 were Thoroughbreds. Over the six-month period, a total of six horses, all Standardbreds, tested positive for the EPO (erythropoietin) antibodies – three in November, and one each in December, January, and February. Each month, over 2000 Standardbreds province-wide underwent the test for the performance-enhancing drug.

No Standardbreds have tested positive for EPO since February.

Of the 318 Thoroughbreds tested for EPO in November, the 31 in December, and the 47 in April, none has been found positive for EPO.

If antibodies are detected in the blood sample, the horse in question is placed on the Veterinarian's List and is not eligible to race until a negative blood sample is produced.

Licensees are reminded to carry a valid and current ORC licence at all times in the stable area.

Don't get caught without it!

## Hotline available to report abuse

Industry participants are encouraged to make the Commission aware of specific instances of neglect or abuse by using the ORC's Integrity Hotline.

1-877-ONT-RACE  
(1-877-668-7223)

The Hotline does not require an individual to leave a name, nor will an individual be forced to testify.

## New Commissioners appointed by Lieutenant Governor for 3 year terms

ORC Chair Lynda Tanaka is pleased to announce the appointment of three new Commission members

Jane Garthson is the owner and principal consultant for Mills Garthson & Associates, specializing in governance and ethics for non-profits and government. Prior to entering the private sector, Ms. Garthson worked in various provincial ministries, including having with the Ontario Lottery Corporation while at the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation and leading financial management and planning at Management Board Secretariat. As Executive Director, Ms. Garthson was a lead player in the successful turn-around of the Ontario Equestrian Federation in the late 90's. Born in Brampton, Ms. Garthson grew up surrounded by horses and has volunteered in therapeutic riding since 1988, including as Treasurer of the Canadian Therapeutic Riding Association. Ms. Garthson rides a quarter horse and participates in Boots 'N Saddle shows and the new Ontario 4-D Barrel Racing Association events.

George Kelly brings a wealth of horse racing and business expertise to his new position at the ORC. Since its inception in 1995, Mr. Kelly served as Assistant Director to the Ontario Horse Racing Industry Association and was responsible for program management and delivery of the horseracing industry's \$50 million Horse Improvement Program. Mr. Kelly has developed a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of the horse racing industry through his work developing industry position papers and business plans, and overseeing analysis of the industry at large and its relationship to other forms of gaming. Prior to joining OHRIA, Mr. Kelly managed his own management consulting firm. For over 20 years, Mr. Kelly had worked for the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, completing his time there as Vice President of Information Services. Mr. Kelly retired from OHRIA on December 31, 2003.

David Gorman is a well-known and well-respected racing executive with over 45 years of experience in the industry. Mr. Gorman began his extensive career working for the numbers at Comau Park Raceway (now Hippodrome D'Aylmer). After nine years in the Public Relations area working for Metropolitan Life, one of the world's largest life insurance companies, Mr. Gorman served as the Executive Director of Race-tracks of Canada working with regulatory agencies to improve the environment for horse racing across the country. In 1982, Mr. Gorman joined The Ontario Jockey Club (now Woodbine Entertainment Group), where he served in a series of senior management positions which included managing Fort Erie Race-track, overseeing Thoroughbred racing operations and managing the 1996 Breeders Cup event at Woodbine. After 20 years at Woodbine, Mr. Gorman retired in early 2003.

## What the Death Registry is telling us

by Dr. B. Duncan, DVM

In January 2003, the Ontario Racing Commission introduced a new rule which required owners, trainers and veterinarians to inform the ORC within two days of the death of any racehorse, where the death has occurred within 60 days of the horse having been entered or qualified to race in Ontario. In cases where the death occurred within 14 days, a post-mortem examination was made mandatory (beyond 14 days a post-mortem is at the discretion of the Director of Racing).

Since the implementation of the Death Registry, a total of 189 deaths have been reported from some 15,000 starters. Sixty-one percent of the reported deaths have been Standardbreds and 39% Thoroughbreds. Of the 189 reported cases, 125 were presented for post-mortem examination (54% Standardbred, 46% Thoroughbred).

The purpose of this article is not to analyze the data gathered but simply to provide an overview of the information the Registry has so far revealed. Researchers at the University of Guelph are currently designing projects to look at the wealth of information produced by these autopsies, with an eye to preventing many of the injuries and diseases diagnosed.

By far the largest group of cases reported were limb fractures, numbering 53 (16 Standardbred, 37 Thoroughbred). The most common bone involved in Thoroughbreds was the cannon bone, while in Standardbreds it was the first pastern bone. Sesamoid and carpal bones were the next most commonly fractured bones. Future research will take a very detailed look at these fractures. We hope these studies and the new track maintenance protocols being put in place will go a long way towards reducing these tragic incidents in our racehorse population.

Apart from limb fractures, there were fractures present in the skull, vertebrae or ribs of 10 horses. Seven of these were present in Thoroughbreds, and most involved bones at the base of the skull, damaged when a horse flipped over backwards.

Though all of these deaths are emotionally and financially wrenching, losing a horse to a barn fire has to be one of the worst catastrophes any of us could face. There were two such fires this past year, with a total loss of 21 horses (18 Standardbreds and three Thoroughbreds).

If there is a good side to all this, it is that fires are often preventable. Diseases and injuries can prove difficult and expensive to counteract, with research usually creeping forward by inches rather than galloping. Pre-

venting fires, however, is not rocket science, and each and every one of us must take the necessary steps to ensure that there are no more.

Pulmonary (lung) haemorrhage, swelling and congestion cases made up the next largest group of fatalities, and Thoroughbreds and Standardbreds were affected equally. Most of these horses literally dropped dead during or at the end of a race or training. This is particularly disturbing when one considers that these horses went into their races as supposedly fit, healthy individuals. One researcher at the University of Guelph postulates that these are actually heart failure cases and hopes to launch a research project to study them.

Other causes of death included lung diseases such as pneumonia, pleuritis, lung abscesses and lung cancer. Colic, with all its many causes, was found predominantly in Standardbreds. There were also eight cases of colitis (inflammation of the colon), sometimes following the use of certain antibiotics. Acute diarrhea developed after or while a horse was being treated with an antibiotic for some other condition. It's a sobering reminder that adverse drug reactions are not uncommon and that advice from a veterinarian should always be sought prior to instituting any treatment regime.

Six horses were euthanized following severe lacerations of the skin and underlying structures. Obviously a determination was made in these instances that once healing had taken place, the horse would still not be pasture sound (able to fend for itself if turned out in a paddock with a peer group of horses).

Ruptured blood vessels occurred in five individuals. These were cases in which the horse collapsed while racing or working, appearing to have

a heart attack. The predominant feature in these autopsies was a major haemorrhage into the abdomen or chest.

There was also one case each of Equine Protozoal Myelitis and West Nile Virus. This suggests, at least in the case of WNV, that control measures already in place are in fact working.

The remaining numbers were made up of a variety of conditions such as laminitis and septic arthritis.

I would like to take this opportunity to offer my sympathy to those who lost horses in 2003, and to thank them for their co-operation with this program. These were often very stressful situations, but for the most part horsemen revealed their true supportive and stalwart natures. I have every confidence that the research generated from these cases will eventually make for a safer, healthier future for our horses.

### 2003 Death Registry Statistics

	Standardbred	Thoroughbred	Total
Number of Starters	10,549	5,080	15,727
Horses registered	110	20	130
Post-mortem examined	67	58	125
Breakdown of post-mortem			
Limb fractures	16	37	53
Other fractures, not limb	3	7	10
Pulmonary haemorrhage	11	8	19
Lung disease	3	1	4
Colic	5	0	5
Colitis	7	0	7
Severe lacerations	3	2	5
Ruptured blood vessels	3	2	5
EFM & WNV	4	0	4
Other			10
Total			129

## ORC working with industry on education initiative

Equine Guelph is a partnership between the University of Guelph and the former Equine Research Centre and it is proposing a skills development program which will help train the workforce for the racing industry, allow current employees to upgrade their skills and knowledge, and enhance the image of the industry as an attractive career choice.

Working with the organization's education committee made up of horse racing industry representatives, Equine Guelph recently distributed a survey inquiring about racing's educational needs and the ideal format for such a program.

The survey proposes several options for learning, from traditional classroom learning, to on-site apprenticeships, to interactive computer-based learning at one's own pace, to a variety of blended training models.

Equine Guelph is also trying to assess what industry participants feel would be the most useful aspects of a skills development program. Topics might include safety with and around horses, industry practices and regulations, skills specific to hot walkers, groomers, or assistant trainers, new information about health care for racehorses, basic life skills, and instruction in English as a second language.

Results from the survey will be used by the Education Committee to develop next steps.

### DID YOU KNOW?

The ORC supervises more racetracks and live race dates than any other jurisdiction in North America

## Integrity Matters

A publication of the Ontario Racing Commission, the provincial agency which governs, directs and controls horse racing in any or all its forms in the Province of Ontario.

### Ontario Racing Commission

20 Dundas Street West, 16th Floor  
Toronto, Ontario M5G 2C2

Main office is located in the Astor Building, just north of the Horse Centre on the south-west corner of Yonge and Dundas.

(416) 327-0520

(416) 325-3478 FAX

ocrc@yjc.gc.ca

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Wendy Hoogvees  
Managing Editor

Lynda Tanaka ..... Chair  
Larry Todd ..... Vice Chair  
Bernard Brown, D.V.M. .... Member  
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Standardbred Racing

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Supervisors Standardbred Racing

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Thoroughbred Racing

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Finance and Administration

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Jasmine Milosavljevic ..... Manager  
Corporate Affairs

Wendy Hoogvees ..... Manager  
Information Services

Rob Roy ..... Manager, Administration  
Bruce Duncan, D.V.M. .... Supervisor  
Standardbred Commission Veterinarians

Don Bourgeois ..... Senior Legal Counsel  
Tim Small ..... Legal Counsel

### Mission Statement of the Ontario Racing Commission

To regulate all facets of the horse racing industry in a manner that:

- Promotes high standards of integrity, honesty, business practices and accountability;
- Protects and enhances the broader public interest;
- Protects the health and enhances the safety of the horse; and
- Encourages balanced growth and economic development of the industry.

## From the Chair

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In Ontario, 16,200 horses were tested from November 1, 2003 to April 30, 2004. Of the total number tested, 11,834 were Standardbreds and 4366 were Thoroughbreds. Over the six-month period, a total of six horses, all Standardbreds, tested positive for the EPO (erythropoietin) antibodies – three in November, and one each in December, January, and February. Each month, over 2000 Standardbreds were tested under the test for the performance enhancing drug.

No Standardbreds have tested positive for EPO since February. Of the 115 Thoroughbreds tested for EPO in November, the 31 in December, and the 41 in April, none has been found positive for EPO.

If antibodies are detected in the blood sample, the horse in question is placed on the "Overseasman's List" and is not eligible to race until a negative blood sample is produced.

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## What the Death Registry is telling us

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In January 2003, the Ontario Racing Commission introduced a new rule which required owners, trainers and veterinarians to inform the ORC within two days of the death of any racehorse, whose death has occurred within 30 days of the horse having been entered in qualified races at Ontario racetracks where the death occurred within 14 days. A post-mortem examination was made mandatory (beyond 14 days a post-mortem is at the discretion of the Director of Racing).

Since the implementation of the Death Registry, a total of 194 deaths have been reported from some 11,000 starters. Seventy-one percent of the reported deaths have been Standardbreds and 10% Thoroughbreds. Of the 130 reported cases, 127 were generated for post-mortem examination, 14% Standardbred, 16% Thoroughbred.

The purpose of this article is not to analyze the data gathered but simply to provide an overview of the information the Registry has so far revealed. Researchers at the University of Guelph are currently designing projects to look at the wealth of information produced for those categories with an eye to improving many of the injuries and diseases reported.

As for the larger group of non-reported were both horses, number 11,015 Standardbred, 17 Thoroughbred. The last horses were involved in Thoroughbred was the longest time, while in Standardbred it was the first person horse. Assault and capital horses were the most were commonly involved horses. For two reasons will take a not detailed look at these factors. We hope these studies and the new rule items become protocols being put in place and go a long way towards reducing these tragic incidents in our race horse population.

Again from both horses, there were fractures present in the skull, vertebrae or ribs of 14 horses. Sixteen of these were present in Thoroughbreds, and most involved horses in the face of the skull, damaged when a horse slipped over backwards.

Though all of these deaths are unfortunately and financially devastating, losing a horse to a burn for his to be one of the worst catastrophe any of us could face. There were two such cases this past year, with a total loss of 21 horses, 18 Standardbreds and three Thoroughbreds.

If there is a good side to all this it is that there are often preventable diseases and injuries can prove difficult and expensive to counteract, with owner's usually seeking third or fourth parties rather than palliative. For

## 2003 Death Registry Statistics

	Standardbred	Thoroughbred	Total
<b>Number of Starters</b>	<b>10,649</b>	<b>5,088</b>	<b>15,747</b>
Deaths registered	110	74	190
Post-mortems ordered	67	58	125
<b>Breakdown of post-mortems</b>			
Limb fractures	10	37	53
Other fractures, incl. skull	3	7	10
Pulmonary haemorrhage	11	8	17
Lung disease	3	1	4
Colic	5	0	5
Colds	7	0	7
Severe lacerations	3	2	5
Ruptured blood vessels	3	2	5
EFM & WNV	4	0	4
Other			15
<b>Total</b>			<b>125</b>

setting fires, however, is not rocket science and each and every one of us can take the necessary steps to ensure that there are no fires.

Pulmonary (lung) haemorrhage, swelling and congestive edema made up the next largest group of fatalities and Thoroughbreds and Standardbreds were affected equally. Most of these horses literally dropped dead during or at the end of a race or training. This is particularly disturbing when one considers that these horses were under their race as supported by the healthy individuals. One researcher at the University of Guelph postulates that these are actually heart failure cases and hopes to launch a research project to study them.

Other causes of death included lung diseases such as pneumonia, pleuritis, lung abscesses and lung cancer. Colic, with all its many causes, was found predominantly in Standardbreds. There were also eight cases of acute inflammation of the joints, sometimes following the use of certain antibiotics. Acute diarrhea developed after an intake of horse was being treated with an antibiotic for some other condition. It's a warning reminder that adverse drug reactions are not uncommon and that advice from a veterinarian should always be sought prior to administering any treatment regime.

Six horses were euthanized following severe lacerations of the skin and underlying structures. Obviously a determination was made in these instances that once healing had taken place the horse would still not be pasture sound (able to feed for itself if turned out in a paddock with a peer group of horses).

Ruptured blood vessels occurred in five individuals. These were cases in which the horse collapsed while racing or working, appearing to have

a heart attack. The predominant feature in these categories was a major haemorrhage into the abdomen or chest.

There was also one case each of Equine Protozoal Myelitis and West Nile Virus. This suggests, at least in the case of WNV, that control measures already in place are in fact working.

The remaining numbers were made up of a variety of conditions such as limbo and septa arthritis.

I would like to take this opportunity to offer my sympathy to those who lost horses in 2003, and to thank them for their co-operation with this program. These were often very stressful situations, but for the most part, horses revealed their true supportive and stoic nature. I have every confidence that the research generated from these cases will eventually make for a safer, healthier future for our horses.

## ORC working with Industry on education initiative

Equine Guelph is a partnership between the University of Guelph and the Ontario Equine Research Centre and it is proposing a skills development program which will help train the workforce for the racing industry, at low current expenses to upgrade their skills and knowledge, and enhance the image of the industry as an attractive career choice.

Working with the organization's education committee made up of horse racing industry representatives, Equine Guelph recently distributed a survey regarding current racing educational needs and the ideal format for such a program.

The survey proposes several options for learning, from traditional classroom learning to on-site apprenticeships to interactive computer-based training at one's own pace to a variety of blended training models.

Equine Guelph is also trying to assess what industry participants feel would be the most useful aspects of a skills development program. Topics might include safety with and around horses, industry practices and regulations, skills specific to hot walker, groomer or assistant trainers, new information about health care for racehorses, basic life skills and instruction in English as a second language.

Results from the survey will be used by the Education Committee to develop next steps.

### DID YOU KNOW?

The ORC supervises more racetracks and live race dates than any other jurisdiction in North America.

## Integrity Matters

A publication of the Ontario Racing Commission, the provincial agency which governs, directs and controls horse racing in any or all its forms in the Province of Ontario.

### Ontario Racing Commission

22 Dundas Street West, 9th Floor  
Toronto, Ontario M5G 1C2

Head office is located in the Atrium Building, just north of the Eaton Centre on the north-west corner of Yonge and Dundas.

(416) 327-0120

(416) 327-1478 FAX

Internet: [orcom.ca](http://orcom.ca)

Information forms on document are available on request.

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Tim Snel, Legal Counsel

### Mission Statement of the Ontario Racing Commission

To regulate all facets of the horse racing industry in a manner that:

- Promotes high standards of integrity, honesty, business practices and accountability;
- Protects and enhances the broader public interest;
- Protects the health and enhances the safety of the horse; and
- Encourages balanced growth and economic development of the industry.



## 2004 Rule Changes

Copies of the Rules of Standardbred Racing and the Rules of Thoroughbred Racing are available by contacting the head of the ORC or by visiting any of the ORC field offices located at the tracks (operational during live meets only). The following summarizes some of the more recent rule changes. Please consult the relevant Decree for the official version of these rules.

### New rules regarding veterinarians

Standardbred Decree 1-2004 under Chapter 8 and Thoroughbred Decree 1-2004 under Chapter 27. The important points are as follows:

A veterinarian shall advise the owner or trainer of a horse in writing of the detection limit for any drug, substance, or medication administered to the horse, according to the CPMA Schedule of Drugs or, if the drug is not listed in the Schedule of Drugs, provide an estimate of the detection limit based on the veterinarian's professional experience. Trainers or owners shall also be advised in writing of the expected effects and side effects and potential drug interactions, and the veterinarian shall maintain a copy in his or her records. Such written advice must be provided at least once each calendar year.

Veterinarians may be held wholly or partially responsible if any drug, substance, or medication administered or prescribed by him or her is a cause for the issuance of a certificate of positive analysis under the Pari-Mutuel Betting Supervision Regulations, an excess level of TCO, or the detection of EPO/darboepoetin antibodies. If held wholly or partially responsible, the veterinarian may be fined or suspended.

A veterinarian who owns, in whole or in part, a horse shall not treat another horse that is entered in a race in which the veterinarian's horse is entered. If the veterinarian has treated or otherwise provided services for a horse that is entered in a race after the horse has entered, the horse owned by the veterinarian is not eligible to race and shall be scratched.

### Standardbred Rule Changes

#### Rule 3.03 (c)

The ORC will recognize valid licenses for non-residents of Ontario from those recognized racing jurisdictions that have an agreement with the ORC or the National Racing Compact. A list of these jurisdictions is available from the ORC. In order to be recognized, the licensee must be in good standing in all jurisdictions and have filed in ORC reciprocal licensing form. Violation stickers will be issued and should be affixed to licenses to allow the recognized licensee access to those areas of the racing associations where the licensee is obligated to perform his or her duties.

#### Rule 16.08 (a)

Drivers who, in the opinion of the judges, leave the driving strap (snare) inside the hub rail or inside limits of the courses when not forced to do so as a result of the actions of another driver and/or horse may be fined or suspended by the judges, with the following changes to the offense structure:

- For the first offence, a fine of \$100
- For the second offence within a year of the first offence and within 750 drives of the first offence, a fine of \$400
- For the third offence within a year and 750 drives, a minimum of \$100 plus a suspension of three days
- For the fourth offence within a year and 750 drives, a minimum fine of \$1000 and a five-day suspension

#### Rule 22.23

For violations of the whipping rule, penalty structures have been simplified. The new penalties are as follows:

- For violations of Rule 22.23 (a):
  - For the first offence, a fine of \$100
  - For the second offence within a year and within 750 drives of the first offence, a fine of \$100
  - For the third offence within a year and 750 drives, a minimum \$500 fine plus a three-day suspension
  - For the fourth offence within a year and 750 drives, a minimum fine of \$1000 and a five-day suspension
- For violations of Rule 22.23 (b) and (c):
  - For the first offence, a \$100 fine plus a three-day suspension
  - For the second offence within a year and 750 drives, a \$500 fine

#### plus a five-day suspension:

- For the third (or more) offence within a year and 750 drives, a minimum \$500 fine plus a 15-day suspension

#### For violations of Rule 22.23 (d):

- For the first offence, a \$100 fine
- For the second offence within a year and 750 drives, a \$100 fine
- For the third (or more) offence within a year and 750 drives, a minimum \$500 fine

#### Rule 35.05 -- clarification

A horse enrolled in the EIPH Program shall remain on the EIPH list for 100 days from the date of its first or most recent certification and be automatically reinstated prior to any of its races regardless of changes of owner or trainer. After 100 days, if an endoscopic examination of the horse conducted within two hours of a race or qualifier shows no evidence of EIPH, the horse may be removed from the EIPH Program and be eligible to race without being treated with furosemide prior to racing. The horse may be re-admitted to the program at a later date. If, however, endoscopic examination shows evidence of EIPH, and the horse bleeds at a later date, the horse may not be re-admitted to the EIPH program for at least 100 days calculated from the date of its most recent removal from the Program.

### Thoroughbred Rule Changes

#### Rule 6.20

The racing secretary shall keep a list of all horses with valid dates. This information shall determine preference at the time of the races, with the following addition or changes to the system:

- Preference is in order of dates, with the oldest date having first preference. In cases where the entry and run dates are the same, entry dates will have preference. Both once and different owner entries will not be preferred over the Preference Date System. Claims transfers or sales have no effect on the preference dates.

- Entry dates are valid and precise until a turf and dirt run date are established. (Run dates will be separated between turf and dirt with one not affecting the other.)

- All trainers must claim preference dates and preference status at the time of entry.
- Horses entering which have no date established but not getting into a race, will receive an entry date corresponding to the actual date on which the entry was taken.
- Horses which race will receive a run date (either turf or dirt).
- Horses which scratch may lose their date for the surface on which the race is actually run.
- The stewards may, at their discretion, allow a horse to be scratched from a race without losing its entry or running date when presented with extenuating circumstances (e.g. no jockey available, distance or gender changes).

### Changing the Rules Amendment Process

The Commission intends to change the way in which it obtains input to rule changes by implementing a wider consultation process which includes all licensees and the general public.

In May, a discussion paper called *Opportunities for Input - Expanding the Consultative Process for Rule Changes* was released, which is intended to encourage a dialogue with the industry. The important proposed changes include:

- Rule change submissions must be in by September 1st for consideration for the following year.
- Proposed rule changes circulated by the Commission will include a submission deadline for input.
- Channels of input will be widened to include:
  - the ORC website (to be launched in 2004)
  - hot lines/other
  - direct mailing to major stakeholders such as the race tracks and various associations
  - industry forums
  - postings at the licensing office at each track, and
  - public meetings with judges and local horsepeople.

Every effort will be made to make rules clear, well-written, and easy to understand.

The Commission will address the discussion paper at its meeting on late June 2004, taking into account input from the industry.

### Thoroughbred Fee Schedule

Category	Fee
Owner	\$75
Trainer	75
Assistant Trainer	50
Jockey	100
Apprentice Jockey	50
Jockey Agent	75
Jockey Valet	35
Groom	15
Exercise Person	15
Hot Walker	15
Veterinarian	100
Agent of Authorized Agent	50
Authorized Agent	75
Tradesperson	35
Other	15
Pari-Mutuel Partnership	25
Stable	50
Lease	50
Colours	50
Lifetime Colours	150

### Standardbred Fee Schedule

Category	Fee
Owner	\$75
Trainer	75
Driver	75
Groom	15
Veterinarian	100
Authorized Agent	75
Tradesperson	35
Occupational	15
Other	15
Pari-Mutuel Stable	25

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1-888-230-3505

A program sponsored by the Drug and Alcohol Registry of Treatment (DART) and funded by the Ontario Substance Abuse Bureau of the Ministry of Health.

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### New rules regarding veterinarians

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A veterinarian shall advise the owner or trainer of a horse in writing of the detection limit for any drug, substance, or medication administered to the horse, according to the CPMA Schedule of Drugs or, if the drug is not listed in the Schedule of Drugs, provide an estimate of the detection limit based on the veterinarian's professional experience. Trainers or owners shall also be advised in writing of the expected effects and side-effects and potential drug interactions, and the veterinarian shall maintain a copy in his or her records. Such written advice must be provided at least once each calendar year.

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Jockey	100
Apprentice Jockey	50
Jockey Agent	75
Jockey Valid	35
Groom	15
Exercise Person	15
Hot Walker	15
Veterinarian	100
Appt of Authorized Agent	50
Authorized Agent	75
Truhsponson	35
Other	15
Post-Mutual	25
Partnership	50
Stable	100
Licence	50
Colours	50
Lifeline Colours	150

### Standardbred Fee Schedule

Category	Fee
Owner	\$75
Trainer	75
Driver	75
Groom	15
Veterinarian	100
Authorized Agent	75
Truhsponson	35
Occupational	15
Other	15
Post-Mutual	25
Stable	100

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